

WOULD OPEN TRAILS IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Climbers and Other Mountain Experts Take Steps to Form New Club.

THIRTY ATTEND MEETING

Cooperation With Other Organizations Is Expected to Aid Movement.

A group of thirty men, mountain climbers, hikers and forestry authorities, met last night on the twelfth floor, termed the Log Cabin, of the Abercrombie & Fitch Company Building, Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue, to form the Adirondack Mountain Club.

Messrs. C. Dobson, secretary of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, who originated the idea of the club, opened the meeting with a brief outline of its purposes. He said the ultimate object would be to open through trails along the entire mountain ridge and to establish shelter camps at various points.

He explained that the clubs will be formed along the same lines as the Appalachian and Green Mountain clubs, both of which have been in existence for many years. He expressed the hope that the organization of the Adirondack Club would be completed sufficiently by next spring to enable it to start then its work of opening trails that will eventually be thrown into one great route through the mountain chain.

Mr. Dobson and W. G. Howart, Assistant Superintendent of the New York State Bureau of Forestry, were made a committee of two to form a steering committee of not more than twenty-five men to elect officers, raise funds and effect a general organization.

Among those present were Warren W. Bullock, prominent in forestry; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, formerly dean of the New York State College of Forestry; Henry I. Baldwin, member of the Green Mountain and Appalachian clubs; Mortimer Bishop, secretary of the Fresh Air Club; George Meade, member of the Green Mountain Club, and H. W. Hicks, secretary of the Adirondack Trail and Camp Club, who offered the cooperation of that society.

ELECTRICAL LABOR UNION HAD A GOLD MINE IN DUES

Continued from First Page.

painfully into the hearing room and took a seat facing the witness.

"Is that Mrs. Smith?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I would not know for sure," replied Hogan. "I have not seen the lady in years."

"You need this money, don't you?"

"I certainly do. I am living on my son-in-law, and my daughter has died since."

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact," Mr. Untermyer demanded, "that with a salary such as yours, with a large family and no other business you found yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in cash, depositing about \$1,000 a year and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the money in one of his accounts, that in the Atlantic National, belonged to the international organization, but was unable, he said, without reference to his records to say what transactions recorded there were in behalf of the international union. He explained that some of the money represented in his balances belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which made possible the unrecorded receipt of large sums of money by the local organization for working permits for non-union electricians were testified to by Alfred H. Bull, a public but not a certified accountant of 14 Broadway. Bull had been engaged by the organization to audit Hogan's books, and for the last fifteen years said he had been giving the organization a clean bill of health, although the records of cash received and the permits issued were kept in such a way that he admitted a proper check was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee, "because I did not have the information you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it again."

He admitted that the receipt stubs for money for working permits were frequently rebound before they were sent to his office for audit and that there was no way of telling how many might be missing.

He also admitted that he had never had an account before. This money was conveyed to him, the witness said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty could not say that he had ever drawn or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the witness as to his reasons for having the checks for the death benefit paid to him made out to himself as "custodian," and so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this time," the witness replied after being pressed at some length. "I thought as I always thought if there ever was a claim for it—it could be shown that I got it illegally, that whoever had a right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermyer, "you thought you would keep it until somebody came along and took it away from you, and if they took it away from you you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organization in whose death benefit Hogan admitted he shared was Edward J. Gibbons, who died at Quiville. Hogan explained that Gibbons left a "regular will," that he paid the amount due to a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with Bloomingdale Brothers Hogan admitted that he had accounts in the Irving National, the Atlantic National and in a bank on Madison square. He thought it was the Madison Square Bank and the institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that he received a salary of \$75 a week as financial secretary of Local No. 3 and \$1,000 a year as treasurer of the national organization. He has no other income, he said; is the father of five children, owns a home worth about \$11,000 in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay checks, but keeps large balances in his own name in several banks.

When he returned to New York he was on a job on the West Side in July, 1916, he said, when he was approached by a delegate who told him he had been suspended from the union for thirty years and fined \$1,500. Since then, he said, he had either worked for non-union contractors at small wages or pay \$2.50 a week for a working permit.

Raymond McCool, formerly an electrician at the Hotel Astor, said he had been trying unsuccessfully to get into the union and had been forced to pay \$110 for the privilege of working nine months in 1918.

Similar testimony was given by Thomas D. Naughton, formerly a member and who later organized a rival, independent union. Naughton estimated that the number of electrical workers in New York in 1918 was at least 20,000 and that all but 3,800 of these, representing the membership of No. 3, were paying tribute to Hogan and his associates for the privilege of working.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

The last of the two grand juries empaneled by Justice McAvoy in the Supreme Court a year ago to act on discharges made before the Lockwood Committee was discharged by him yesterday. Francis H. Cabot, a cotton merchant of 69 West street, was the foreman. The jury indicted several scores of defendants, and Justice McAvoy yesterday said they deserved the thanks of the community. Every man indicted by the jury either pleaded guilty or was convicted. The last of the defendants to plead were members of the Marble Industry Employers' Association, whose cases were disposed of last week.

Justice Tompkins granted Mrs. Gooljes a divorce in White Plains yesterday to Mrs. Alida J. Gooljes, a pianist, who was married to Dirk Gooljes, a violinist, in Amsterdam, Holland, several years ago. Both are employed in the orchestra of the Gramatan Hotel in Bronxville, and their presence in court together, chatting and apparently very friendly, prompted Justice Tompkins to remark:

"This is one of the most unusual cases I have ever heard of. This husband and wife appear to be friendly and are sitting together here in the courtroom, but I guess it is all right and I will grant the decree."

Mrs. Gooljes produced evidence to substantiate her charge that her husband had been living with a woman for a year and a half in an apartment on University avenue. Gooljes went on the witness stand and said he would not defend the case.

"My husband left me," said Mrs. Gooljes. "He didn't love me any more and had another girl. I have brought suit for damages against this other woman."

Justice Tompkins granted Mrs. Gooljes \$20 a week alimony. She said she would continue to play in the same orchestra with her husband and that they would continue to be friends.

Adjournment to December 14 was taken yesterday in the Supreme Court of the trial of the action of Edward Mallet-Prevost Murphy, who is suing for an annulment of his marriage to Miss Gertrude Stickle in 1914.